

Herald Tribune

Yes, Talk to Pyongyang

North Korea put its army on alert Tuesday in reaction to the Team Spirit exercises conducted by U.S. and South Korean forces.

past. Moreover, the United States could defer participation in future exercises and encourage North and South Korea to scale down any exercises they may hold.

At the same time North Korea needs to allow IAEA inspectors into its nuclear waste sites. By examining the North's reactors and waste, they could clear up any discrepancy between what Pyongyang told the agency about the operation of its reactors and what the IAEA discovered in recent inspections.

Such inspections would help the agency determine how much plutonium the North could have produced — and whether it was enough for bomb-making.

'Sheriffs' in the Cabinet

The story is told of Lyndon Johnson marveling to his old friend Sam Rayburn over the glamour and intellect of the men — they were men — that John Kennedy had brought into his government.

ing an elected official, and we do not mean here to romanticize politicians. Many rogues get voted in, and a lot of good people never run. More broadly, it is good for a free society to maintain a certain skepticism about all who aspire to control the levers of state power.

Speaker Rayburn's comment reflected a truth few like to think about in this anti-politician age: There is something to be said for the folks who endure election campaigns and stake their careers on the will of the people.

It would also be a mistake for any president to look only to elected officials to fill the government. Many policy intellectuals who operate at the edges of politics — notable examples include Alice Rivlin, the deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget; Labor Secretary Robert Reich; and Donna Shalala, the secretary of health and human services — can hold their own with politicians in knowledge of how politics and governing fit together.

Campaigns do a lot of things for people. For one thing, the adversarial process — or in plainer talk, the fact that somebody else badly wants you defeated — tends to bring out a lot of facts about a person, including some of the less flattering ones.

Still, when he looks back on his administration, Mr. Clinton will probably be glad he chose a rather large share of his cabinet from the ranks of those who rose to prominence courtesy of the voters. Mr. Rayburn would likely be surprised to learn that the United States now has a female attorney general; he would be gratified to know that she made it there by way of the rough and tumble of Dade County politics.

Abortion: A Federal Role

On Wednesday morning a physician named David Gunn emerged from his car and walked toward the back door of the Pensacola Women's Medical Services clinic.

deployed to protect women seeking abortions in violence-prone areas. And FBI agents should investigate vicious acts and the possibility that fringe elements in the anti-abortion movement have formed a nationwide guerrilla network.

This murder was the latest escalation in a crescendo of violence by anti-abortion activists. In the name of "life," the anti-abortion army has bombed or set fire to more than 100 clinics over the past 15 years.

Congress can help by passing two important bills: the Freedom of Choice Act, which would negate recent Supreme Court decisions that allowed state politicians to impose administrative burdens on women's right to choose abortion.

Now, for the first time, one of that army has used a gun. Let the crack of the pistol signal time for the federal government to step in forcefully to protect women and doctors from violence harassment as they pursue a constitutional right.

The killing of Dr. Gunn brought forth a dismaying callousness from some elements of the anti-abortion movement. Listen to Don Treshman, the head of Rescue America: "While Gunn's death is unfortunate, it's also true that quite a number of babies' lives will be saved."

The Bush and Reagan administrations did little to protect women like those New Yorkers who stood in the rain eight years ago, some groggy from anesthetic, because of a bomb threat that evacuated a clinic on Manhattan's East Side.

Wherever the inspiration and money for the World Trade Center bombing came from, the tragedy at least gives us a chance to examine Middle East terrorism and see it whole — a major danger in international life, a planned policy, not a mad, unfaithful passion.

Presidents Reagan and Bush, though they may have declared violence, implicitly encouraged it by their support for anti-abortion protest, their commitment to overturning Roe v. Wade, the Supreme Court finding that women had a constitutional right to abortion, and their failure to defend the rights of all women.

It is fathomable, Middle East terrorism originated in and is carried out from the capitals of those states that believe that their power at home and their reach abroad are served best by inflaming hatred and organizing financing or giving haven to gangs who will create paralyzing fear among domestic and foreign foes.

Today, however, a president who respects Roe v. Wade is in the White House. President Bill Clinton needs to reverse the climate of the last 12 years by guaranteeing abortion rights and by moving, quite literally, to disarm the anti-abortion movement.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Jr. Chairman LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher



The Main Event Is Moscow, and the Time Is Now

WASHINGTON — At the height of the Vietnam War, Senator George Aiken of Vermont proposed his famous formula for extradition: "Declare victory and get out." He was a prophet before his time.

A Useful Time to View Mideast Terrorism Whole

NEW YORK — Despite the deaths in the World Trade Center bombing and the blood of the wounded, neither the press, the public nor the government in America has focused on the basic nature of terrorism in and from the Middle East.

Fighting AIDS: First, Depoliticize It

WASHINGTON — A reasonable surmise is that about 50 years ago, in East and Central Africa, some hunters and their families who ate monkeys became infected with a low-virulence progenitor of what is now known to be the virus that causes AIDS.

Italy, Japan: Only One Is Cleaning Up

PARIS — There is a crucial difference between the scandals now devastating the political classes of Italy and Japan. That in Italy is catholic, leading toward a reform of public life. That in Japan is democratizing because there is no evident solution.

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NYSE

Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Net	High	Low	Open	Close
MARKET BASKET						
NYSE		1,234.56				
S&P 500		1,100.00				
Dow Jones		2,500.00				
CASH & BONDS						
Treasury		100.00				
Corporate		100.00				
STOCKS						
IBM		100.00				
Microsoft		100.00				
Apple		100.00				

AmEx Takes Big Charge On Its Sale of Shearson

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK — Primerica Corp. agreed Friday to acquire the retail brokerage and asset-management operations of Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. from American Express Co. for \$1 billion, creating a new powerhouse on Wall Street.

American Express said it would take a \$630 million first-quarter charge for the transaction and would reduce its goodwill by \$750 million, and Shearson will set aside \$100 million in reserves.

Primerica plans to merge the larger Shearson into its Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. securities subsidiary and rename it Smith Barney Shearson. The merger will create the second-biggest U.S. brokerage firm, with about 10,500 brokers in more than 500 branches. And Primerica will become the nation's fourth-largest mutual-fund company, with \$112 billion under management.

Frank Zarb, Smith Barney's chairman and chief executive, will lead the combined operations. Joseph Plumeri 2d, a managing partner at Shearson, will become president in charge of sales and marketing.

The merger represents a victory for Primerica's chairman, Sanford L. Weill, who led Shearson during the 1970s and sold the firm in 1981 to American Express for \$930 million worth of stock.

Primerica will get 19,000 Shearson employees, including 8,500 brokers; 400 U.S. branch offices, \$241 billion in client assets and \$60 billion of assets under management in the acquisition. It also will acquire Shearson's data-processing operations, as well as the Shearson Lehman Brothers Plaza and Faulkner Data Processing Center in Manhattan.

Under the agreement's terms, Primerica said it would pay \$850 million in cash, \$125 million in convertible preferred stock and \$25 million in common equity warrants to American Express.

In addition, Primerica said it would pay American Express as much as \$50 million a year for the next three years, plus 10 percent of after-tax profit in excess of \$250 million per year over a five-year period. Smith Barney earned \$170.1 million in 1992.

Primerica plans to pay for the acquisition and boost Smith Barney's capital by selling \$550 million of new debt and \$500 million of an "equity equivalent security."

American Express will keep Lehman Brothers, but is later expected to sell Lehman to the firm's employees, the public, or both.

High	Low	Net	High	Low	Open	Close
STOCKS						
IBM		100.00				
Microsoft		100.00				
Apple		100.00				
Oracle		100.00				
Intel		100.00				
HP		100.00				
Cyberpat		100.00				
Novell		100.00				
FUTURES						
Oil		100.00				
Gold		100.00				
Copper		100.00				
Platinum		100.00				
COMMODITIES						
Coffee		100.00				
Wheat		100.00				
Soybeans		100.00				

High	Low	Net	High	Low	Open	Close
STOCKS						
IBM		100.00				
Microsoft		100.00				
Apple		100.00				
Oracle		100.00				
Intel		100.00				
HP		100.00				
Cyberpat		100.00				
Novell		100.00				
FUTURES						
Oil		100.00				
Gold		100.00				
Copper		100.00				
Platinum		100.00				
COMMODITIES						
Coffee		100.00				
Wheat		100.00				
Soybeans		100.00				

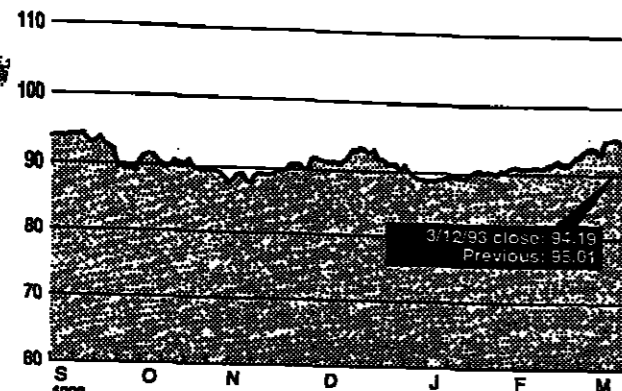
High	Low	Net	High	Low	Open	Close
STOCKS						
IBM		100.00				
Microsoft		100.00				
Apple		100.00				
Oracle		100.00				
Intel		100.00				
HP		100.00				
Cyberpat		100.00				
Novell		100.00				
FUTURES						
Oil		100.00				
Gold		100.00				
Copper		100.00				
Platinum		100.00				
COMMODITIES						
Coffee		100.00				
Wheat		100.00				
Soybeans		100.00				

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THE TRIB INDEX: 94.19

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investible stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Region	Approx. weighting	Close	Prev. Day	% Change
Asia/Pacific	25%	93.42	93.97	-0.59
Europe	40%	94.78	94.24	+0.54
N. America	35%	95.87	97.47	-1.60

Industry	Pt. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	95.67	97.17	-1.54
Utilities	93.70	94.78	-1.14
Finance	91.02	91.75	-0.80
Services	106.20	106.53	-0.40

Inflation Chills Wall Street Rally

By Lawrence Malkin
NEW YORK — Wall Street's big rally in stocks and bonds ended abruptly Friday as a blip in the U.S. wholesale inflation rate knocked nearly 30 points off the Dow Jones industrial and sent Treasury securities reeling. Uncertainty in Russia gave the markets another shove.

The government reported Friday that the producer price index rose 0.4 percent in February after several months of virtually no change. It was the biggest monthly jump in more than two years, with the principal culprit being an 18.5 percent surge in the price of home heating oil. The 0.3 percent rise in the core rate, which excludes food and energy, was below January's 0.4 percent.

Furthermore, traders also were confronted with large and uncertain headlines about Russia, topped by rumors of Moscow troop movements.

Wall Street also was vulnerable. Market watchers had been writing for the stock and bond markets to trip over since the Dow Jones industrial average rose 45 points on March 2 in response to declining interest rates that made long-term bonds increasingly less attractive to investors. Although buying shifted first to cyclical, then to noncyclical and on to the next flavor of the day, the bottom line was a rise of 180 points in three weeks through Wednesday, and a continued drop in the yield on 30-year Treasuries to a record low of 6.72 percent at the start of this week.

"All this moved most investors off the fence and signals the end of the bull move in stocks and bonds," Hugh Johnson of First Albany Securities said of the inflation report. He thought the correction would last from one to three months.

Laszlo Birinyi, who runs his own Wall Street consulting firm, said, "A lot of people have made a lot of money and they were looking for an exit door. Today they took it." He pointed out that during the past 10 days, advancing stocks outnumbered those declining by the cumulative total of more than 4,000 — twice the figure that signals an overbought market. He also cited J.P. Morgan, which had gained \$10 in less than two weeks to close Thursday at a 12-month high of \$69.125. It dropped \$2 early Friday to lead the Dow's decliners, although it recovered to close with a loss of just 50 cents at \$68.625.

BA Seen Cleared for USAir

By Martin Tolchin
WASHINGTON — Transportation Secretary Federico F. Pena has recommended approval of a proposed \$300 million investment by British Airways PLC in USAir Group Inc., aviation specialists said Friday.

The White House has not made a final decision but it appeared to be leaning toward approval of the deal, the specialists said.

At issue is the extent to which foreign airlines should be allowed to own and control American carriers, which have lost a total of \$10 billion in the last three years and are starved for cash. The \$300 million investment would give British Airways 19.9 percent of USAir's voting stock.

But Governor Ann Richards of Texas, the headquarters of AMR Corp.'s American Airlines, has received word from the White House that the deal probably would be approved, said Bill Cyren, the governor's press secretary.

Clark Onstad, an aviation lawyer who was a former airline executive and chief counsel of the Federal Aviation Administration during the Carter presidency, felt that the opposing airlines were positioning themselves for the next battle. "The real test of this arrangement is not in code-sharing or the initial investment, but whether the United States and the British can reach a more liberal bilateral agreement," Mr. Onstad said.

U.S. Retaliation 'Almost Certain' In EC Dispute

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said Friday that it was virtually certain the United States would retaliate against the European Commission in a trade dispute involving government contracts.

Mr. Kantor said he had canceled a negotiating session planned for Monday and Tuesday because EC officials had shown no flexibility on the issue.

When he announced the proposed ban Feb. 1, Sir Leon Brittan immediately accused the administration of "bullying" tactics. However, at a meeting in Washington later in February, Mr. Kantor and Sir Leon had both expressed the hope the dispute could be resolved before the March 22 deadline for the United States to retaliate.

G-7 Officials Seek New Date To Aid Russia

HONG KONG — Officials from the Group of Seven nations began talks on Friday to decide whether July's scheduled summit meeting should be moved ahead to spur the world economy and to help Russia, whose deputy prime minister will meet with the officials on Sunday.

The Japanese deputy foreign minister, Koizumi Masuma, said that following the G-7 summit meeting, the delegates would meet Boris Yeltsin to "hear directly from him about the Russian economic situation and the progress of Russia's political and economic reforms."

ECONOMIC SCENE

Clinton Tests the Limits Of Lip Service to Growth

By Peter Passell
NEW YORK — To stimulate or not to stimulate? Listening to Bill Clinton, one might guess that he is still eager to use fiscal policy to wrench the economy out of the doldrums. "We certainly cannot declare a victory now," the president told a radio audience last week. "For while employment is edging up, unemployment is still higher than it was at the depths of this recession."

His take-charge routine has given a lot of consumers and businesses confidence.

Japan's Domestic Output Still Shrinking

By Steven Brull
TOKYO — Pressure on the Japanese government to stimulate the economy intensified Friday after the Economic Planning Agency announced that one measure of the nation's economic output shrank in the last three months of 1992, marking an unprecedented third consecutive quarter of decline.

On a quarter-to-quarter basis, not annualized, GDP fell 0.1 percent in the quarter, while GNP rose 0.1 percent.

ANNOUNCEMENT

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY ASWAN OBEROI

The Egyptian General Company for Tourism and Hotels, an affiliated company of the Tourism Holding Company, owned by the Government of Egypt, announces the proposed divestiture of the Aswan Oberoi.

The Aswan Oberoi is operated by Oberoi Hotels Private Limited under a management contract. It has approximately 40 permanent employees.

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Cross Rates	March 12	Eurocurrency Deposits	March 12
London (L)	1.635	Dollar	3 1/2-3 3/4
Frankfurt (F)	1.822	Swiss Franc	4 1/4-5 1/4
Paris (P)	1.848	German Mark	4 1/4-5 1/4
Hong Kong (H)	7.745	Japanese Yen	6 1/2-7 1/2
Hong Kong 50%	3.911	British Pound	5 1/2-6 1/2
Hong Kong 25%	1.955	French Franc	5 1/4-6 1/4

Key Money Rates	March 12
Discount rate	3.00
Prime rate	6.00
Federal funds	2 1/2-3 1/2

United States	Close Prev.	Britain	Close Prev.
Discount rate	3.00	Bank base rate	4.00
Prime rate	6.00	Call money	4 1/4-4 3/4
Federal funds	2 1/2-3 1/2	1-month interbank	6 1/2-6 3/4

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Central America	1.470	1.469	1.470	1.468
South America	1.469	1.468	1.469	1.467

Gold	A.M.	P.M.	C/Mex
London	269.50	267.50	+8.10
New York	270.00	268.00	+8.85
Paris	271.00	269.00	+9.50
Tokyo	272.00	270.00	+10.00

A Balancing Act for Lamont
Deficit Cuts Wanted, but Not Too Much Zeal

LONDON — Thousands of jobs hinge on what the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, says Tuesday in the British government's 1994 budget. That includes his own. Mr. Lamont is likely to take a few small steps toward cutting a budget deficit that will force Britain to borrow £1,000 (\$1,440) for every person in the country next year. With 3 million Britons already out of work, he will have to tread carefully. Too much belt-tightening through higher taxes and lower spending could threaten the fledgling recovery. [Final gross domestic product figures for the last quarter of 1992, published Friday made it official that Britain's recession was over, Reuters reported. GDP grew 0.2 percent in the period from the previous one.] Too little belt-tightening, and the deficit might soar more, undermining business and investor confidence. Either way, Prime Minister John Major's Conservative government could be in for another rough ride. "It's as though Lamont were standing in a shower that's still too cold," said Evan Davis at the Institute of Fiscal Studies, a independent think-tank. "There may be hot water already coming up the pipe, and if he turns on more he could get burned." That means Mr. Lamont is likely to play it safe in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon. Broadcasting the 17.5 percent value-added tax and tightening up personal income-tax allowances might add £2.5 billion to government coffers. Mr. Lamont is likely to leave a larger round of tax increases, something that might raise another £10 billion, for when the government shifts to a unified budget of taxes and public spending in December. The chancellor has said he hopes to be around to deliver that December package. The overwhelming belief of most observers is that he will not be. Mr. Lamont's job in this budget is mostly political: to convince Britons that the economy is in safe hands with the Conservatives. That credibility is critical because much of the recovery hinges on a pick-up in business and consumer confidence. "We're looking for the chancellor to stimulate confidence more than anything else," said Richard Brown, director of policy at the British Chamber of Commerce. "While the chancellor faces a very large deficit problem, cutting spending or raising revenue at this time would only harm the very fragile recovery." Mr. Lamont's policies have been marred by a series of blunders since he pulled the pound out of Europe's exchange-rate mechanism last September. Until then, the government had said the ERM was the linchpin of its fight against inflation. Many analysts think the chancellor will sweeten any tax increases with another cut in bank base-lending rates, now 6 percent, in a few weeks or months. "Lamont has little room to maneuver because his back is up against the political wall," said Peter Spencer, chief economist at Kleinwort Benson. "The economy is still fragile, and so is the majority in the Commons." In January, the budget surged \$4 billion into the black, raising hopes that the government will under-shoot its £37 billion deficit target this year. Even so, the government expects a \$44 billion gap in fiscal 1993-94.

London Seeks New Settlement

LONDON — The London Stock Exchange called in headhunters for a new chief executive on Friday and the Bank of England began a search for a new share-settlement system following the embarrassing collapse of the exchange's ambitious effort to computerize settlements. The central bank is under pressure to find a replacement for Taurus, the computerized system that was scrapped Thursday at a cost of about £70 million (\$100 million), and the job of Peter Rawlins, who resigned as chief executive to take blame for the fiasco. Aiming for a quick solution to preserve the credibility of the London market, a central bank task force is due to report by June on alternatives to the outmoded paper-based system, which can take up to three weeks to settle trades. Some in the securities industry favor a two-tier system. "The idea would be based on a collective clearing house to settle the institutional trades, the high-value ones," said Terry Pearson, securities adviser at Royal Bank of Scotland. Small shareholders would still use the paper system, he added. Share custodians and registrars will meet next week to discuss ideas for a "simple, quick and cheap solution" to give to the task force.

GM's Lopez Quits To Join Rival VW

DETROIT — The hard-charging Spaniard who turned General Motors Corp. on its ear by demanding lower prices from suppliers and forcing changes in manufacturing operations is leaving the company to join Volkswagen AG, one of GM's toughest competitors in Europe. His departure is a blow to the U.S. automaker. The brokerage firm S.G. Warburg on Friday recommended investors reduce their holdings in GM and use the funds to buy VW, Ford Motor Co. or Chrysler Corp. "Lopez was a major ingredient in the 'GM turnaround story' comments on the street," the report said. A Volkswagen spokesman, Hans-Peter Blechinger, said Mr. Lopez would be named to VW's board at its meeting next Tuesday. Mr. Blechinger did not say when Mr. Lopez would join the company. Volkswagen fell into the loss column in the last quarter of 1992, as Germany's economy slipped into recession. Like most other German automakers, VW put some workers on short shifts early this year to counter slumping sales. But Warburg said it viewed the addition of Mr. Lopez "as another positive for VW." As recently as Saturday evening, at the black-tie suppliers' gala hosted by Mr. Lopez, the automaker's chief executive, John F. Smith Jr., said he was not sure if Mr. Lopez was leaving. Last month, in an effort to prevent Mr. Lopez from leaving GM, Mr. Smith promoted him to vice president and group executive in charge of worldwide purchasing. Before Mr. Smith and Mr. Lopez came to headquarters, they had worked together in Europe to make GM's operations there profitable after years of losses. But GM's North American operations lost about \$12 billion from 1990 to 1992, leading to the resignation last year of Robert C. Stempel as chairman and chief executive. (NYT, AP, Reuters)

Investor's Europe table with columns for Exchange, Index, Friday Close, Prev. Close, % Change. Includes data for Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, Amsterdam CBS Trend, Brussels Stock Index, Frankfurt FAZ, Helsinki HEX, London Financial Times 30, London FTSE 100, Madrid General Index, Milan MIB, Paris CAC 40, Stockholm Aftersverden, Vienna Stock Index, Zurich SBS.

Very briefly:

- Nokia Corp. said it had agreed with an international bank consortium to make a \$120 million, multicurrency three-year borrowing on the international capital markets, up from the \$100 million originally planned. Lead managers are National Westminster Bank, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Union Bank of Finland and Union Bank of Switzerland.
Comptage Generale des Etablissements Michelin SCA, the French tiremaker, will put about 5,000 employees at its Clermont-Ferrand plant on part-time work at the end of March and in April.
Grand Metropolitan PLC said it got approval from Italian antitrust authorities for its purchase of the Italian brandy maker Biondi SpA.
Degremont SA said it would lay off one-third of its 90 workers in Italy because of the paralysis gripping the country's public sector. The French water-treatment company also said net profit rose 20 percent to 103 million francs (\$18.1 million) in 1992, while sales rose 10 percent.
Some 37 GATT member nations urged the United States, the European Community and Japan to show leadership and push quickly for conclusion of a new international trade treaty.
The European Community has begun work to develop a single EC norm for digital high-definition television. A senior commission official, Juan Majo, said an EC working group had been charged with producing a digital technology that would be more flexible and of better quality than systems now being developed in the United States. (AFX, AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

For Spain, the Recession Has Arrived

MADRID — Spain's economy slid into negative territory in the last quarter of 1992, mainly because of a sharp fall in capital investment, official figures issued on Friday showed. "This is the end of the deceleration process that has been in evidence since mid-1987," the National Statistics Institute said. "This quarter marks the start of a recessionary phase." Gross domestic product shrank by 0.2 percent year-on-year in the final quarter of 1992 and third-quarter growth was revised downwards to 0.7 percent from an original 1 percent. Economists expected to see at least two more quarters of negative growth, adding that Spain was well on the way to joining the ranks of economies in recession. But they thought it should escape relatively lightly compared with some of its neighbors and they saw growth returning in the second half of this year.

Just When You Thought Inflation Was Dead... GROWTH: Paying Lip Service

By Brett D. Fromson
Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — After a 10-year absence, inflation is back — as a legitimate topic of conversation on Wall Street. Just when inflation appeared to be as dead as the 1980s, 150 investment managers paid \$25 apiece last week to consider the contrary notion that it is only taking a nap. The symposium, sponsored by James Grant of Grant's Interest Rate Observer, attracted representatives of investment firms as diverse as Merrill Lynch, Lazard Freres and Fidelity Investments. Participants came from as far away as London, Johannesburg and Paducah, Kentucky. Many economists predict moderate price growth for the foreseeable future. Fifty-one economists surveyed in January for the Blue Chip forecast produced a consensus prediction of 3.3 percent inflation in 1993. The recent surge in bond prices reflects market confidence that inflation is no threat. So why should anyone be worrying about the inflation ogre? Because the economists may be wrong. And if they are, then the mass of investors will be inclined to sell stocks and bonds and move into assets such as real estate, gold and money market funds. "Once inflation is apparent to everyone," said Tom Donbeck, an investment manager at Northwestern Mutual, "there is little the investor can do." He and others at the conference do not expect 10 percent inflation rates soon, of course. But looking ahead two years, they suspect that 4 percent to 5 percent annual inflation rates are more than possible. Susan Sterne, an economist at Economic Analysis Associates in Stowe, Vermont, appraised the consumer's capacity to borrow and spend, and in so doing, get the inflationary ball rolling. "Consumers are already showing a willingness to accept higher prices," she said, "whether that is apparel that suddenly sells at full price, or GM announcing mid-year car price increases, or housing prices firming." She forecast that inflation will rise at an annual rate of 4 percent this year in some sectors, and she argued that the Clinton administration's deficit-reduction plan would contribute one-half a percentage point to the inflation rate in the next few years. Michael Aronstein, partner at the investment firm Comstock Partners, said he expected prices for commodities, real estate and many other tangible assets to take off in coming years. He pointed to a slight increase in the Commodity Research Bureau's raw material price index and to the recent surge in lumber prices as signs of inflation to come.

German Talks Deadlocked

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Germany's regional state premiers remained deadlocked on Friday on the key issue of when to raise taxes to pay the long-term costs of German unification. Despite the government's apparent willingness to drop planned cuts in unemployment benefits, the Christian Democratic chancellor and the opposition Social Democrats failed to find common ground. Otto Lambsdorff, whose Free Democrats are junior partners in Mr. Kohl's coalition, was skeptical of prospects for a deal on financial aspects of a so-called solidarity pact, a joint national effort to revive the economy that unions and business leaders have promised to support. "No results can be reported from the discussions so far, not even partial results," he said. "I have my doubts about whether we will succeed." Mr. Lambsdorff said all parties had said they wanted an agreement, but this was more because they did not want to be seen by the public to fail than because they were willing to compromise. Three groups were set up on Friday to seek compromises on taxes, transfers to Eastern Germany and burden-sharing arrangements between richer and poorer states. They will report to political leaders Saturday. A deal on finances would be the final element of the solidarity pact.

ABN-Amro Profit Rose 9.6% in 1992

AMSTERDAM — ABN-Amro Bank NV said Friday that its 1992 net profit rose 9.6 percent to 1.684 billion guilders (\$899.6 million), from 1.563 billion a year earlier. Net profit per ordinary share rose 5.6 percent to 5.51 guilders from 5.22 guilders, while revenue rose 8.5 percent to 12,283 billion guilders from 11,319 billion a year earlier. The bank is proposing an unchanged dividend of 2.90 guilders per ordinary share in cash and shares. Shares of ABN-Amro Holding NV slipped on the Amsterdam bourse, closing down 1.20 at 53.80 guilders, on disappointment that the bank did not raise its dividend. The bank did not give a forecast for its earnings in the current year. (Reuters, AFX)

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AMEX table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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Fashion/1993

N.Y.'s Rainbow Coalition Of Young Design Talents

By Bernadine Morris

NEW YORK — The next generation of fashion designers in New York is already in place. They are not just beginners—they are men and women who have passed their tryout period. They've received some honors, moved to larger quarters, and they sell to an increasing number of prestigious stores.

Designers like Marc Jacobs, who has just left Perry Ellis to go out on his own, and Isaac Mizrahi, who has won acceptance by the establishment despite the enthusiasm of his young, adventurous followers, are not being counted in this list. They have already arrived.

But just behind them is a solid phalanx of fashion designers in their late twenties and early thirties, who have sufficient experience to show they are steady. Each has distinctive takes on where fashion is going. They are the front-runners in the race to see who will join Geoffrey Beene, Oscar de la Renta, Calvin Klein and Donna Karan as the leaders of American fashion in the waning years of the 20th century.

They form a rainbow coalition and they

come from various, more or less exotic places: California, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Seoul and Detroit. They came to New York for the same reason designers go to Paris: That's where the fashion action is.

"I migrated from California to go to the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York," said Byron Lars, 28. "In the beginning I wanted to be an architect," he said. "But I learned to sew in the 10th grade because I wanted to make a pair of baggy trousers like the ones by Versace I saw in a San Francisco store. They were \$500 and I didn't have \$500."

By the following year, he started to make dresses for friends to wear to the senior prom. He saved the money he made so he could go to Europe. He managed to get to Europe and to Japan, but he didn't need his own money.

"At FIT, there were a million contests for students to travel and I won quite a few of them."

He designed seven dresses "at the height of the recession three years ago" because he thought he could learn the business by making, showing and shipping clothes. Henri Bendel's ordered 40 pieces and he was in

Continued on page 15

Mixed Bag Style of '90s A Natural for Londoners

By Liz Smith

LONDON — When today's fashion enthusiast shakes out a tangle of love beads over her mirrored waistcoat, jams a squishy velvet hat down on her brow, pulls on a pair of clumpy Doc Marten ankle boots and discovers that eclecticism is fun, it is London's turn for the fashion limelight.

The more exuberant expression of today's international style — '70s hippie, grunge, call it what you will — looks remarkably like Londoners' native dress, indigenous to the streets of Kensington, Soho and Camden Lock. British Vogue proudly splashed "London Style . . . London Girls" across its March cover and polite parents here are puzzled to discover that the comic rags of boots, caps and thrift-shop clothes adopted

by their rebellious young has been transformed into high fashion.

Business is brisk for the British fashion houses that trade in the bits and pieces that pull together the stylish layers making up today's strongest fashion looks. Many of them, like Cutler & Gross, with their granny glasses, and Butler & Wilson, with the essential '70s dragonfly pin, saw it all the first time around, but are still here flourishing.

Roger Saul, who launched Mulberry in 1971 with a line in hippie leather thong chokers and plaited string belts, today heads a \$45 million (\$65 million) empire (large for a British fashion business) with 50 Mulberry shops selling men's and women's clothing, fragrances and furnishings as well as luggage and accessories. The newest Mulberry shop opened in Munich this week. Paris has two

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Marcel Marongiu with a layered look from his new collection.

A North Wind Doth Blow New Spirit Has a Geographic Quirk

By Suzy Menkes

PARIS — A brisk north wind is blowing through international fashion. No, it's not the recession, but a whirl of the weather-vane as flamboyant, sensual and decorative styles blow away and a new spirit gushes in.

By some geographic quirk, designers who are hot seem to come from cold climates — Helmut Lang from Austria, Ann Demeulemeester and Martin Margiela from Belgium, Marcel Marongiu, who is half Swedish. The Nordic hordes are overrunning the Paris fashion calendar, pushing establishment designers into retreat at the end of the season.

What does the Northern Hemisphere suggest? In silhouette, the new look is less curvaceous, more ascetic, with attenuated lines and overwhelmingly covered up rather than revealing. There are wintry colors — stone, slate gray, pine green and thin sky blue. Fabrics are rough, matte, woolly, hairy with an emphasis on knits and leather. Fashion fantasies have moved from the lush oriental

to the gothic world of Ludwig II of Bavaria — all drooping damels in crushed velvet, Ruritanian military greatcoats and Tyrolean trimmings. What sexually provocative fashion remains is hard.

But tender is the north. There is a gentleness about the fashion avant-garde that suggests a different woman emerging in the 1990s: strong, but not aggressive; romantic in a whimsical way.

The geographical view of fashion only makes sense if we accept that all roads lead to Paris. Designers draw on their cultural roots, but they are making international fashion. Often their own backgrounds are mixed — British John Galiano has a Spanish mother — and that makes nonsense of French or Italian chauvinism about fashion.

Marcel Marongiu, 30, who shows Sunday, is typical of fashion's new wave. He was born in Paris of a Swedish mother and a father whose family came from Sardinia. He went back to Stockholm at age 9, studied economics and fine art at night-school, moved into fashion and returned to live in France in 1991. His clothes, shown in Paris since 1989, reflect all that. They are Swedish in rustic textures and Nordic colors, Latin-sensual with high waists under rounded bosoms, a Gallic elegance in overlapping layers worked as a slender silhouette. He calls himself a romantic realist.

"When people ask me whether I feel French or Swedish, I say both and neither — yet at the same time I recognize a serenity and minimalism from my Nordic side," says the designer. "My new collection is inspired by the sea, the wind and northern ports. It is also Nordic in the sense of the small fragile

human against the big sweep of nature. But what I am really looking for in design is what the French call *'élégance nonchalante'*. The lightness is the Franco-Latin side — my joie de vivre.

Helmut Lang, based in Austria and the most powerful of fashion's new minimalists, has shown his spare clothes in Paris since 1986. He is 36, born in Vienna, a true East European, Polish and Czech on his father's side; Hungarian and Yugoslavian on his mother's. In his work he finds echoes of the Tyrol in "cuts, volumes, the spacing of buttons."

"Every nation has a different spirit," he says. "Culture and education also determine how light-hearted or complicated you are. The south puts more emphasis on outside show; the north on the inside — the feeling is more intellectual. The 1980s was about showy fashion; now clothes have to have a sense of quality newly defined."

Lang's clothes can look Teutonic in their uncompromising sparseness and straight-up transparency. But there is also a romance in his waiflike women with wispy clothes who have had a big influence on other runways — even including

An apt metaphor for the cold winds of recession that have battered fashion?

Calvin Klein's. "I hate to be called minimalist — it reduces a point of view to just one point," Lang says. "I don't like what I call *retrophilia*, but *tradition* is very important — it's what we build on."

Although designers can be divided between north and south, the most forceful current creators are those with the two aspects within one personality. On Saturday, Karl Lagerfeld shows Chloé — the first of his three Paris runway shows. Lagerfeld had German-Swedish parentage, but has worked 39 years in France. He muses on the north/south fashion axis.

"People from the north are always attracted to the south — but then we feel that there is something too easy, too seductive," he says. "An old proverb says that you never walk under a palm tree without being punished."

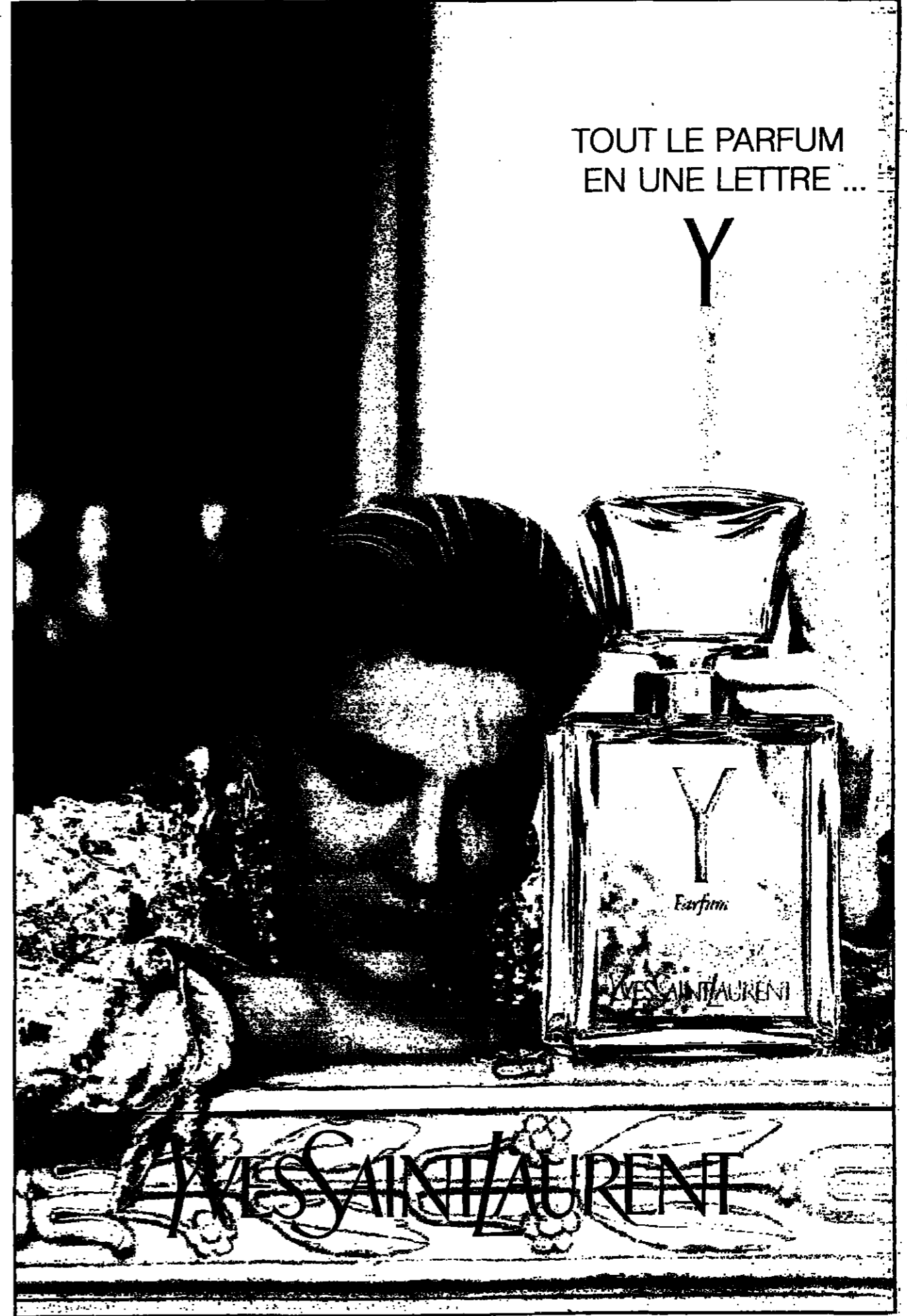
"Chloé for me is something that is part of the Mediterranean with its Greek name, so I gave it a soft side in a modern way. KL is more German expressionism and very graphic. Chanel is French fashion — or the idea of it from that tough woman from the mountains [referring to Coco Chanel's roots in Auvergne]. Chanel was really northern in character, very prudish and severe. And I think that the prudish northern side has more chance of surviving in the modern world."

Christian Lacroix, identified in the public image with hot Mediterranean color and all that is southern and flamboyant, says that the collection he shows Sunday corresponds to a rugged part of his

Continued on page 15



KRIZIA



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Fashion/1993/A Special Report



A new generation of designers, from top left, clockwise: Byron Lars, Eva Chun, Anna Sui and Randy Kemper.

N.Y.'s Rainbow Coalition of Designers

Continued from page 11

business. He was still working out of his apartment when he showed his clothes to Mary Ann Winton, who had been the financial adviser to a late Patrick Kelly in Paris. She joined his organization. Organized his first fall collection two years ago. After a special showing, Kalman Rottenstein, the fashion director of Bloomingdale's, said, "Young man, that's one of the best collections I've ever seen."

complicated and look more expensive than they are. His prices run from \$150 to \$500. He aspires to make "a perfectly cut red suit," to offer clothes that travel around the world without wrinkling, to mix different textures for design interest rather than introduce bizarre shapes and to continue to simplify his style. Pamela Dennis has just moved from a warren of tiny rooms in a less auspicious building to an expansive showroom at 550 Seventh Avenue, formerly occupied by Bob Mackie. She has a small specialty evening separates, which has helped her build a \$4 million a year business in just six years. She credits her success to her determination to visit as many stores around the country as she can.

industry when she decided she wanted to be more creative and design clothes. First she made them in California and showed them in New York, but then she moved her whole business east. Neiman-Marcus gave her a substantial order for a 10-piece collection she made when she was attending the Parsons School of Design. Her second important customer was Bergdorf Goodman. "I personally dress very simply," said Chinn. "I want to feel comfortable. I want to make clothes that are well proportioned and harmonious with the body." Most of her clothes are for evening, but she has recently been adding day styles simple enough to wear to work. Anna Sui's styles are a little mad. She was one of three designers to show rock-inspired "grunge" clothes for spring — they were simply an extension of her lifelong infatuation with rock music and the people who make it. Sui, whose parents emigrated from China, was brought up in Detroit. She is not averse to mixing antique Chinese robes with Doc Marten boots and a shawl. Clothing, she said, should be fun and affordable, not an investment. Her prices run from \$60 for a decorated T-shirt to \$500 for a beaded jacket.

Who Profits in Designer-Celebrity Duos?

By Christopher Petkanas

PARIS — As love stories go, there are some pretty old ones. Sagger sewing machine heiress Daisy Fellowes and "Mam" (life, poised bocher); Elsie de Wolfe, poised against the trellage at Villa Trianon, and "Schiap" for Schiaparelli; Millicent (Huddleston Rogers) and her adored (and eccentric) Charles James — not to mention Arlene Francis (yes, Arlene Francis) and American sportswear pioneer Claire McCardell. More contemporary client-designer bonds include the Princess of Wales and Catherine Walker of the Chelsea Design Company; rock star Bryan Ferry's wife, Lucy, and Christian Lacroix; and the vivacious Annette de la Renta and Yves Saint Laurent. Mrs. de la Renta and YSL are a rather interesting example because their husband makes clothes, which she shuns and doesn't care who knows it.

glasses and duty-free silk scarves with machine-rolled edges, no one doubts that it exists. Think of what Audrey Hepburn did for Givenchy all those years, Anouk Aimée for Emanuel Ungaro, Missy Beneroff for Bill Blass, Kelly Klein for Calvin! Cash registers ring when Barbara Streisand is pictured in "Vogue" falling out of a dress by her spiritual sister Donna Karan (one wonders how it took so long for the two of them to get together), or when Madonna confides to "Vanity Fair" that Warren Beatty gave her a present of a Dolce & Gabbana blouse. Madonna, usually seen in general and to her friend Jean-Paul Gaultier's in particular, has lately adopted a deliberately frumpy Eva Braun/Duchess-of-Windsor-in-a-flat-blond-wig look that is no good to anybody. The reason it is no good is that no designer can take credit for it. One of the blurriest lines in all of fashion, of course, is the one drawn between the woman in the public eye who forks over and the one who is only too happy to bore the row or accept a freebie. On the same side of the fence as the freebie-takers are personalities-for-bite-takers are personalities-for-bite-takers like Lee Radziwill (Armani), Isabelle Adjani (Dior), Catherine Deneuve (YSL) and Carole Bouquet (Chanel). The peculiar thrill that accompanies seeing such recognizable woman in clothes whose designers you also recognize goes right out of the window the minute you know they're on the payroll. The first time Paloma Picasso jumped ship, "betraying" Saint Laurent by wearing Lacroix — now that was exciting because it was totally unscripted. Even though Deneuve wears Saint Laurent in her private life, nobody takes her endorsement seriously because of her commercial ties with the company. One had only to witness Inès de

la Fressange's cuddling up to Prince Charles's estranged wife at the British Embassy here last year to know how much a look in her boutique's direction would mean to the model-turned-designer. Another princess, Caroline, wore a navy blue velvet suit with a tie-on teddy bear collar by her confidante Inès for the Monagony national fête, but obviously Diana would be better. THE odd thing about celebrity-designer hookups is how well they work even when they backfire. Glenn Close looks even more like George Washington than usual when she insists on wearing Geoffrey Beene. Catherine Walker manages to make Diana look like a secretary from Bradford who has just won the pool. Her evening clothes, especially, do terrible broadening things to the princess's back (it's all in the cut). On a purely fashion level the hookups are a disaster. Yet both designers profit like bandits. Star clients who have gone the long haul with a house can also be useful when fashion turns against the house itself. As the sands shift crazily around Saint Laurent, for example, Annette de la Renta, who certainly knows her dress-making, continues to buy and wear his couture, a loud signal to

In Washington, Fashion Is Politic

By Cathy Horyn

WASHINGTON — Not long ago, Heather Foley, the wife of the House speaker, Tom Foley, appeared at a Georgetown dinner party wearing a blue knit dress and pigtail. Ordinarily, such a hairstyle would have stalled the conversation between fork and mouth, but Mrs. Foley, who happens to be her husband's chief of staff, is not known for her fashion savvy, and so the appearance of pigtails seemed no stranger than Hillary Rodham Clinton wearing a Brumhilde braid on inaugural night. "All that says about Washington," says a Democrat who has been known to hem her Armani trousers with duct tape, "is that when you're in power you can get away with anything. Ever since the Clintons strolled down Pennsylvania Avenue, wearing between them four shades of blue and one measurable hat, a general sort of frumpiness has settled on the capital. Not the kind that has always existed here and that makes it possible for a woman to have stood still for five years and suddenly found herself at the height of fashion by virtue of a headline drop, but a new, more purposeful kind of frump. In the West Wing of the White House, Hillary Clinton has been known to eschew makeup and favor slacks during some of her staff meetings. On the road, she shows up for public appearances in bright suits and turtle-necks, a solid block of technicolor in some grim locale, as Martha Steward of the Washington Post noted in an analysis last week of the "public" Hillary. Two days after the story ran, however, the First Lady appeared at a function in New Orleans wearing a black suit and a softer, collarless blouse. Ann Stock, the former public relations director of Bloomingdale's who is now the White House social secretary, says that most of the calls she receives from people in the fashion industry are not about clothes or the style of the Clintons. "The focus is on more substantive issues," she says. "People are interested in the issues. Still, when an article about the First Lady's more traditional duties as a hostess ran in the



Hillary Rodham Clinton

flashy significance of double vents in an administration scripted by Ralph Lauren, he replied, "What's a vent?" And the double standard that makes it acceptable for male members of Congress to wear pants but apparently not female legislators remains a bipartisan enigma. But then, not much fashion news emanates from either side of the aisle, even with the arrival of somewhat snappier dressers like Carol Mosley Braun of Illinois and Dianne Feinstein of California. As Carolyn Peachey, an events promoter, observed, "The last thing you want, if you're got a brain in your head, is to have the press write about your purse." Thinking of Hillary and all those high hopes for high fashion in the White House, one can't help wondering about the apparent gap between her decisive opinions on public policy and the seemingly indecisive statements made by her appearance. Indeed, as Ann Stock pointed out, the interest in Mrs. Clinton is enormous, but it doesn't preclude her clothes or her hair, and there is a rising sense that her many hairdos (twists, chignons, top knots) and her leaping wardrobe (from sweet black jersey to Arkansas coumre) are beginning to detract from her otherwise forceful image. "I know fashion is not her focus," said an acquaintance, "but nor do I think she looks as focused as she might. She needs to find one person to help her, but I don't think she knows who that person is. It's fairly easy in Washington to be both fearful and dismissive of fashion. Nobody wants to appear in the Nancy Reagan mold, ready to drape on the latest clothes, and Barbara Bush's example of professing to be disinterested in fashion, while running to one of the most expensive designers in New York for clothes, only made her a hypocrite. And yet, by having a consistent style Mrs. Bush managed to deflect attention from herself and remain in the background as her husband's helpful mate. Clearly, this is not Hillary Clinton's ambition, and so the purposeful frumpiness seems a bit unnecessary. It might be O.K. for a lady lawyer from Little Rock, but not the most powerful woman in Washington.

CATHY HORYN is fashion editor of The Washington Post.

North Wind Changes the Designer Landscape

Continued from page 11

character from his father's Cévennes roots, and also expresses the pallid colors and rough textures of the windswept Camargue. "The south represents what is outward and exuberant; the north what is chiller and on the inside," he says. "And there is no denying fashion's north wind." France's north/south divide is echoed in Italy, where Milan represents the industrial north and a sober style of dressing. Significantly, Giorgio Armani, identified internationally with restraint in fashion, has northern European roots. "I am of German origin — Armani is original-

ly a German name," says the designer whose show Wednesday absorbed the southern sunshine colors of Matisse into his strict clothes. "There is something northern and a bit hard in me, but I also see the influence of Milan, which is the north of Italy, where women dress differently in fashion when the Mediterranean spirit — all that is ornate, baroque and from the south, will be put aside for something stricter, elegant — a bit colder maybe." Belgium, divided by race and language between Flemings and Walloons, has produced fashion's newest free spirits. The Flemish group from Antwerp includes Margiela, who reinvented the 1970s flea-market style, Deme-

lemeester's introverted, fragile-romantic look and Dries Van Noten with a new woman's line of peasant layers in Breughel colors. All are showing this weekend. So fashion's sun is setting on the warm, expansive, South: fade out color, decoration and overt sexiness. On the rise are long, linear clothes in quiet colors to cover up the body. It seems an apt metaphor for the cold winds of recession whistling round high fashion. How long will the current climate last? Ah, who knows how the wind blows or when it will turn? SUZY MENKES is the fashion editor of the International Herald Tribune.

Advertisement for Genny featuring a woman in a dark, elegant dress with a large white collar and a large black graphic element resembling a stylized 'G' or a shadow. Text includes 'GENNY', 'BOUTIQUES: LONDON BRUXELLES ZÜRICH ATHENS BUENOS AIRES MILANO FIRENZE ROMA', and contact information for Peter Keppler.

Advertisement for Peter Keppler's 'Spring Summer Collection ESCADA' featuring 'Gala Evening Dresses Cocktail Extravagance and a Bridge Collection on March 13-17th 1993 at the Hotel George V Avenue George V - Paris. Salon 154. Tel. (1) 47.23.54.00'.

ART

Waking Dreams: The Titian Century

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Assembling close to 300 paintings and drawings by more than 20 of the most outstanding artists of the Venetian *cinquecento*, including 90 by Titian, can probably be accounted the curatorial equivalent of the ascent of Mount Everest. This is the extraordinary gathering currently being offered by "Le siècle de Titien," an exhibition that opened at the Grand Palais this week.

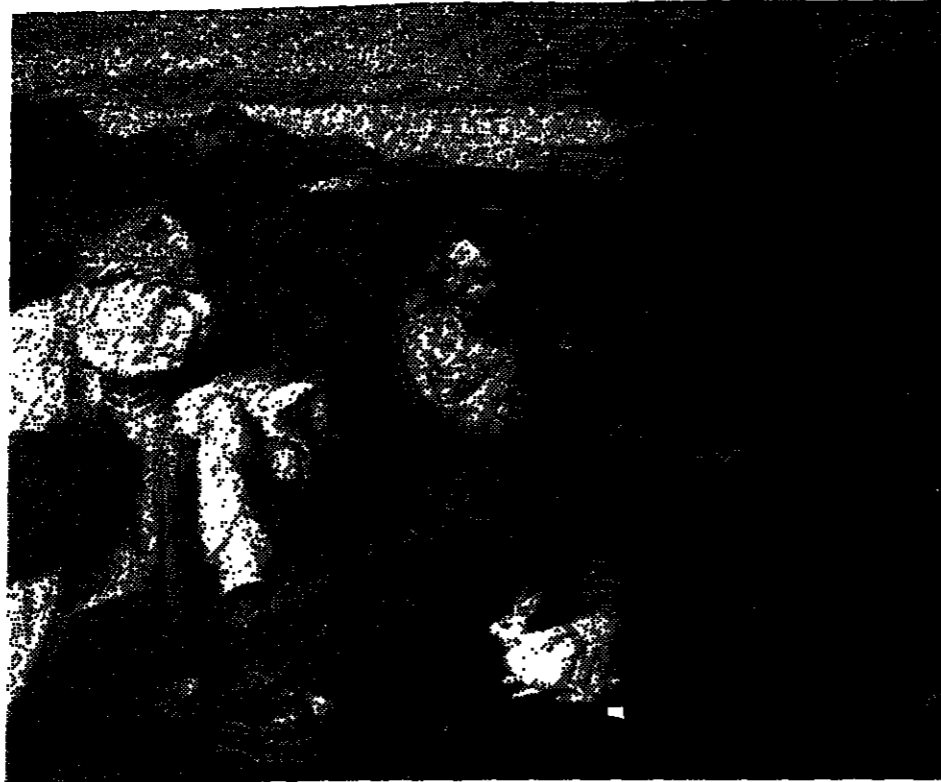
Titian was born circa 1488, a couple of years before the discovery of America. He died of the plague in 1576 and his long artistic career spans nearly seven decades. The exhibition helpfully places him in the context of both his predecessors and his contemporaries: Giovanni Bellini and Giorgione (who was Bellini's pupil and Titian's master), stand beside such younger figures as Tintoretto, Veronese and Jacopo Bassano who all felt Titian's irresistible gravitational pull, as he kept the initiative throughout his lifetime, moving from one style to another and sweeping the others along behind him.

But the exhibition also makes room for such lesser lights as Palma Vecchio, Giovanni Antonio Pordenone, Giovanni Cariani, Girolamo Romanino, Giovan Gerolamo Savoldo, Dosso Dossi, Paris Bordone, Lorenzo Lotto and others, whose vision and style sound an intriguing counterpoint around Titian's clear and powerful voice.

As the exhibition makes apparent, Titian's period marks a turning point: Giovanni Bellini, in his lovely, serene paintings, still echoes something of the medieval iconography, Giorgione (1477-1510), sometimes hailed as the founder of what Vasari termed "the modern style," adopted the new medium of oil, and worked without making a preliminary drawing. He also learned some lessons from the realism of the Northern School. He is represented here by some forceful portraits and double portraits and a quasi-allegory of the three ages of man, but not by the fascinatingly moody "Tempesta" of the Uffizi in Florence.

Titian's early brushwork owes a lot to Giorgione. The "Concetto Champêtre" of the Louvre is still attributed to Giorgione by some experts, and its free subject matter (which invites comparison with Manet's "Déjeuner sur l'Herbe"), suggests a new departure of the collective imagination.

The years of Titian's maturity produced such memorable portraits as that of François I of France, or of Pope Paul III (this one painted in 1543), as well as the dramatic "Entombment," the charming "Virgin With a Rabbit" (a white rabbit, incidentally), and the enigmatic masterpiece designated under various titles including "Jupiter and Antiope" and "The Fardo Venus"—all three of which are normally in the Louvre. According to



"Virgin With a Rabbit," above, painted in Titian's mature years, from Louvre's collection, and his sketch "Two Prophets," from the Uffizi of Florence.



the exhaustively learned catalogue, the latter painting may be the work which Titian himself quite simply referred to as "a naked woman with a satyr in a landscape."

But again, it may not, and an interesting commentary suggests that the reclining woman is Diana, goddess of the hunt (as implied by the bow and quiver suspended in the tree above her), and that the painting depicts the story of Acteon, whom the goddess turned into a stag and who was torn to pieces by his own hounds (in the background). In that case the hunters with hounds in the left foreground and right background would be Acteon's companions, wondering why they have suddenly lost sight of him.

This uncertainty surrounding the subject matter is a novel and intriguing aspect of certain works of art from that time on, and it rather reminds one of the uncertainty one may occasionally have about the meaning of some dream. This may appear relevant to the extent that a successful work of art stands before one like the embodiment of a common dream (or nightmare) of the community in which it was produced.

What is also new in Titian's work is an innovative sensuality that makes itself felt, almost indefinitely at first, like a tide rising through the sand. Both Titian's "Young Girl With a Mirror" and his "Flora" depict the full bloom of womanhood in a manner that was exploited lat-

er by Rubens and Rembrandt, and which reached its fullness in such paintings by Titian as "Danae," or the Prado's "Venus With an Organist" — of which the Berlin variant (executed a couple of years later), shows an even more compelling carnality.

But the climax of the exhibition resides in the final stylistic mutation that Titian accomplished at the age of 80 — to the confusion and amazement of his contemporaries. That is the age at which he painted such canvases as "Tarquin and Lucretia" and above all the extraordinary and rarely seen "Flaying of Marsyas" which hangs in the archbishop's palace in Kromeriz, in the Czech Republic.

This last painting is unusual

both in its technique and in its subject matter. The myth relates that the Phrygian satyr Marsyas, having challenged Apollo to a musical contest and lost, was condemned by the god to be flayed alive. The horrifying story had its counterpart in a historical event that was still recent when Titian painted the work, since after the Venetian fort of Famagusta fell to the Turks on Aug. 17, 1571, Marcantonio Bragadin, commander of the fort, was captured and flayed in precisely this fashion.

Marsyas is strung up in the foreground and servants are busy cutting and peeling off his skin while Apollo makes music to the left and King Midas, who received his ass's ears on this occasion (he had unwisely found Marsyas the better musician), sits pensively to the right. A small dog lapping up the satyr's blood in the foreground provides a poignant allegory of the sort of benevolent indifference with which terrible events are sometimes received.

AND the manner of execution is quite as striking as the subject: Titian unpredictably evolved an unprecedented expressionistic idiom, in which the criteria of realism are, so to speak, engulfed. We have since seen this same sort of brushwork used by such artists as Franz Hals, Rembrandt and Goya, although, in the current instance, the strangeness of the treatment goes beyond anything any of these have done.

The background is dashed off in a fantastically cavalier fashion, while the figures in the foreground have the strange, but oddly plausible consistency of people you meet in your dreams.

And so that word returns, and with it the question of the relationship that exists between art and dreams. Throughout the Renaissance, stress had been laid on the imitation of nature and the accurate rendering of reality. Titian casts this off, and seems concerned, especially towards the end of his life, with the dream-like quality of all art.

He was of course perfectly aware of the singularity of his new works and referred to them by the Italian plural of *poesie* — poetic visions might be an acceptable rendering.



Unpacking a sculpture for Met's show of ancient Greek art in New York.

When Artworks Travel, Danger Rides Along

By Michael Kimmelman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Several years ago, Jean-Luc Bordeaux lent a small painting he owned to a François Boucher retrospective that traveled from New York to Detroit to Paris. He never got it back. "I think it was thrown away," says Bordeaux, an art historian who works for Christie's in France. Because it was wrapped in a crate with larger works, he guesses that someone mistakenly disposed of it with the packing materials.

All things considered, it is amazing that stories as unhappy as Bordeaux's are so rare: the overwhelming majority of exhibitions take place without serious incident. But it's not the plane crashes and other acts of God that are the only issue. There are countless lesser kinds of damage — paintings that flake, sculptures that chip, art vandalized, bumped or dropped in the course of being moved, not to mention works whose damage shows up only months or years later.

Not surprisingly, museums deal with these mishaps, when they happen, as quietly as possible: no museum, either as lender or borrower, wants the taint of irresponsibility or carelessness. Museums don't want to jeopardize the loan exhibitions on which they have come to rely. There has been an explosion in the number of such shows in recent years, buoyed by both popular demand and advances in the techniques of conserving and shipping art. As a result, more precious objects than ever are braving turbulent flights, bumpy roads and rough seas.

Museums now go to remarkable, and expensive, lengths to safeguard such art — with intricate crates, humidity and climate-control devices, and dossiers on airlines, trucking companies and other museums. Ideally, there are couriers to oversee each stage of the trip and teams of handlers schooled in the art of moving art. When an exhibition flies from site to site, the works in it are usually divided among various planes, so that in case of a crash only a fraction of the show will be lost. If possible, no single flight carries much of an artist's output.

Certain types of art are by their nature especially at risk when they travel. Conservators — as well as insurers of exhibitions — are especially concerned with paintings on wood panels, for instance. They're notoriously vulnerable, because the paint can separate from the wood as the panel expands and contracts in response to climate and humidity shifts. Porcelain, wood sculptures pose similar problems. So do mixed-media works, like a Rauschenberg combine or Julian Schnabel plate painting, because the different components may react to the environment in different ways.

Yet there is little consensus about what art should travel. While the Louvre refuses to lend its paintings on wood panels, most other museums have such prohibitions, and with innovations like the use of climate-controlled cases (which can include silicate to maintain a steady level of humidity), they have become increasingly willing to lend their panel paintings, witness the Siena and Mantegna exhibitions at the Metropolitan and "Circa 1492" at the National Gallery in Washington.

James Coddington, paintings conservator at the Met, uses the phrase "acceptable potential risk" to explain the fact that museums will even lend wood that may well suffer minor damage — if, say, the work usually languishes in storage and is crucial to an important exhibition. "You don't make an absolute statement that any loss is serious," Coddington adds.

THERE'S no question that for every instance of damage or vandalism or theft involving a loan exhibition, many more problems lurk involving works that never leave home. A vase is knocked over by a visitor to the permanent galleries; a painting topples over as it is being med from a conservator's studio.

Michelangelo's "Pieta" was vandalized in the Vatican and Picasso's "Guernica" was spray-painted in the Modern. More recently, Veronese's "Marriage at Cana" was ripped as it fell during conservation in the Louvre.

Richard Stone, a conservator at the Metropolitan, compares the risks involved with loan shows to rattlesnake bites, and the everyday risks in museums: cigarette smoking. The former are more spectacular, he says, but the latter is vastly more commonplace.

Still, as Coddington says, "The reason you worry about rattlesnake bites is because they are lethal. Museum officials are quick to stress that no catastrophic involving a masterpiece on loan to an exhibition has occurred. But they concede that the odds of a disaster increase as the number of loans multiplies.

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Handwritten Arabic text.

Patten Issues Hong Kong Democracy Bill

HONG KONG — Governor Chris Patten published his long-delayed democracy bill for Hong Kong on Friday, provoking an angry response from China, which said he had wrecked the possibility of negotiations.

But, with local pro-democracy liberals accusing him of bucking under pressure and after 11th-hour promises to produce any Chinese promise to negotiate, Mr. Patten said he could no longer hold off.

China said talks on Hong Kong's political future were off until this afternoon, it has so far still not proved possible to resolve the differences between the British and Chinese side that stand in the way of talks getting under way, he told legislators.

"Despite our hopes and best efforts right up until this afternoon, it has so far still not proved possible to resolve the differences between the British and Chinese side that stand in the way of talks getting under way," he told legislators.

Mr. Patten has been locked in a game of bluff for the past five weeks as he repeatedly postponed publishing the bill in the hope of coaxing China back to the negotiating table.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, quoted by Xinhua news agency, said: "The Chinese side is shocked by this."

He added: "The Chinese side must solemnly point out that the action taken by the British side proves not only that it has no sincerity for talks, but it also has been deliberately undermining the talks so that they cannot go on."

Zheng Guandong, deputy director of Xinhua's Hong Kong branch, China's de facto consulate, said that Mr. Patten had deliberately riddled the foundation of talks and showed that Britain was completely insincere over the issue.

News that the diplomatic efforts in Beijing had failed hit the nervous local stock market hard. The blue-chip Hang Seng Index, which hit a record high earlier this week, crashed 201.44 points (3.16 percent) to 6,170.40.

Mr. Patten did not set a date for presenting the bill to the legislature, keeping the door open to Beijing to negotiate on the changes, which it has fought furiously to sink ever since he proposed them in October.

And in a clear message to China, which has relentlessly attacked him, he said the delay in publishing the bill should not be interpreted as a sign of weakness.

"I've tried to keep as mild and quiet as possible," he said. "But nobody should think that being accommodating, being conciliatory, is the same as abandoning your principles."

Mr. Patten had been expected to announce the publication of the bill Thursday, but he called off his statement at short notice after a last-minute message from China.

But the contacts failed eventually over the question of whether Britain's delegation should include Hong Kong officials.

Britain and China have long hammered out arrangements on Hong Kong's future behind closed doors but presenting local people with a fait accompli. But Mr. Patten has promised that no more secret deals would be struck behind Hong Kong's back.

On the question of when the bill, which would allow Hong Kong people to elect the majority of their legislature in 1995, would go to the legislature, he said: "It may happen in the next few days. We'll obviously keep the matter under review."

KOREA: Withdrawal From Pact

(Continued from page 1) materials, while seeking more aid and investment from the West. Several officials said they viewed the North's action as a de facto declaration that it had decided to move forward on weapons production, and said the action had greatly increased tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The North Korean regime, the Foreign Ministry said that the action "poses a grave threat not only to the stability of the Korean Peninsula but also to the peace and security of the world." The move, it added, "only heightens the suspicion that it is developing nuclear arms."

Michio Watanabe, the Japanese foreign minister, called the North's action "a challenge to the nuclear nonproliferation regime," which 153 nations agreed since the treaty was established in 1968. Japanese military officials have been particularly concerned because of intelligence reports that North Korea has nearly completed work on a new missile that could reach Western Japan, including Osaka. "It is a bit unnerving," a senior Japanese defense official said.

Worry Around World North Korea's move caused concern worldwide, news agencies reported. "This is a grave step by North Korea, and the international community will have to study the implications of the announcement," said David Kyd, spokesman for the International Atomic Energy Agency at the agency's Vienna headquarters.

Madeleine Albright, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said the United States deplored the North Korean action. "We call upon North Korea to withdraw its declaration immediately," she said.

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Continued from page 1) The North Korean regime, the Foreign Ministry said that the action "poses a grave threat not only to the stability of the Korean Peninsula but also to the peace and security of the world." The move, it added, "only heightens the suspicion that it is developing nuclear arms."

Continued from page 1) Madeleine Albright, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said the United States deplored the North Korean action. "We call upon North Korea to withdraw its declaration immediately," she said.

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ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS March 12, 1993. Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, ticker symbol, and price. Includes sections for International Funds, Global Funds, and Other Funds.

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THE MONEY REPORT

FIRST COLUMN

London SE: The System That Failed

THE name Taurus was supposed to evoke images of a bull market. But now, with the London Stock Exchange's paperless settlement system officially designated a multimillion-dollar catastrophe, "bull" of an entirely different sort comes to mind.

U.S. Markets Digest Clinton's Tax Plan

By Conrad de Aenlle

IT HAS taken the stock market more than three weeks to make up its mind about President Bill Clinton's economic program. Traders at first were sure they hated the tax increases. Shares sold down more than 2 percent the day after the president outlined the package in a televised address.

effect is probably a modest hit to profitability, but I wouldn't make too much out of it. Profitability depends on economic growth. The bond market and the stock traders who sold in knee-jerk fashion after details of the program were announced think the growth won't be there.



He's Not Heavy, He's My Tax Man

Total tax revenue

Table with 4 columns: Country, 1980, 1985, 1990. Lists tax revenue for various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, OECD Total, EC, and EC.

individuals, while U.S. stocks would be trading much lower without them. Small investors have propelled the bull run since 1990 by shifting money to mutual funds that then put it into stocks, explains Hugh Johnson, chief economist at First Albany Corp.

"I'm a supporter of Clinton, but when you get to the reality, [the plan] starts to have problems, it needs adjustments." One's that Mr. Johnson and a lot of other economists would like to see are fewer tax increases and more spending cuts.

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Europe: Putting Insiders Outside the Law

By Aline Sullivan

THE allegations of corruption in Italy are in one sense surprising. It seems, according to many commentators, that everyone knew about these practices anyway.

of the public. Company directors and employees accounted for just 24 percent, while people working in the financial services industry accounted for 20 percent.

Enforcement has long been the Achilles' heel of British insider trading legislation. According to ProShare, a London-based organization that promotes individual share ownership, there were only 20 prosecutions for insider dealing in Britain up to 1991.

"The government is trying to force companies and individuals to behave correctly, but it is very difficult because we don't really have a market culture in Italy," said Professor Forestier.

Table titled 'Best Performing Mutual Funds' showing performance data for various funds over different periods (one month, one year, five years).

Subscription form for I.F.I. magazine. Includes fields for Name, Company, Address, City/Code, and checkboxes for business orders and payment methods.

Credit and Charge Cards Compared

Table comparing Visa, MasterCard, Amex, and Diners cards across categories like Travel acc. ins., Travel Care, Buyer Protection, Card Replacement, Frequent flyer, and Other.

Abbreviations: acc. ins.: accident insurance. Bus: business.
Footnotes: 1. Annual dependability... 2. Available depending on the issuer...

Levels of acceptance (thousands)

Table showing Visa, MasterCard, Amex, and Diners acceptance levels in thousands for various countries and worldwide.

Charges

Table showing charges for Visa, MasterCard, Amex, and Diners in various countries like France, Britain, U.S., Spain, and Japan.

MONEY REPORT

Analysts' Estimates of French Company Results

Large table listing French companies (e.g., LYONNAISE-DUMEZ, DAMART, U.A.P.) with columns for End of financial year, Earnings est. for '92, Last month's est., % change, Last month's closing price, Current price, % change, P/E, and No. of analysts' est. used.

For Globe-Trotters, What Price Plastic?

By Barbara Wall

DISCREET, convenient and relatively safe, plastic may soon substitute paper as the principal cross-border payment instrument. But is the spending pleasure worth the price tag?

The report points out that Visa and MasterCard members in France, for example, are not given information on the annual fee and on the commission charged for cash withdrawals and payments made abroad.



An Object Lesson in Auction Technique

By Kate Bales

WHETHER your objective is smart investing or just the indulgence of a passion for collecting, public auctions can be an option worth exploring.

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BRIEFCASE

U.S. Trade in Foreign Stocks Through ADRs Sets Record

U.S. investors had more opportunities than ever to buy shares in foreign companies at home last year. And they took advantage of it.

French petroleum company, and Germany's Dresdner Bank...

French petroleum company, and Germany's Dresdner Bank. But Latin America increasingly attracted the attention of investors.

U.S. and U.K. Firms Team Up To Offer International Funds

There has long been talk of how the world's fund industry is going to global, with the sale of funds across international borders to citizens of any nationality.

U.S. investors at least, that the regulators (in the case of the United States, the Securities and Exchange Commission) have consistently gotten in the way.

The SEC has tended to limit the products available on the U.S. market—and to U.S. expatriates—and the net result has been a relative dearth of international products available to U.S. investors.

IRS Tightens Expenses Rules

By Robert C. Siner

A NEW IRS limit on deductions for business-related travel and living expenses is likely to cause major headaches and added expense for American employees on long-term temporary assignments.

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On April 13th, the IHT will publish a special report on Private Banking. Among the topics to be covered are: Expanding services to well-off clients, Heightened competition, Protecting the client's secrecy, Old, established private bankers vs. the new players, International asset management and protection.

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SPORTS BASKETBALL

On a Night for the 'B' Teams UMass Proves It's Grade A

The Associated Press

With just one exception, mediocrity took center stage in college basketball as several conference tournaments began with the dreaded play-in games.

Only the Atlantic 10 conference held its title game Thursday night. No. 20 Massachusetts beat Temple,

Rick Brunson led a Temple rally that cut the gap to three with 30 seconds to play, but Massachusetts (23-6) made seven free throws down the stretch.

Williams finished with a team-high 20 points.

The Owls (17-12), whose schedule was rated the toughest in the nation, still has hopes for an at-large NCAA berth.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

69-61, to gain an automatic National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament berth for the second straight year.

Elsewhere it was grunge night as lower-seeded teams played for the chance to meet higher-seeded teams on Friday.

In the Southeastern Conference, the eight worst teams played while the four best sat. In the Big East, the bottom four teams matched up while the six better ones watched. The Atlantic Coast Conference had one play-in game and the Great Midwest had two.

UMass used a 16-0 run in the second half to turn a 40-32 deficit into a 48-40 lead. Temple was held scoreless for 6:50.

No. 6 Arizona 87, Southern Cal 76: In Tucson, Arizona, Chris Mills' 28-point, 16-rebound effort was enough to dash Southern Cal's slim hopes of making the NCAA tournament for a third straight year. The Wildcats (23-3, 16-1) without 14 3-pointers by USC (16-10, 9-8). Arizona led by as many as 12 points in the first half; the lead fluctuated between six and 11 points late in the game.

No. 18 Purdue 57, Penn State 49: In West Lafayette, Indiana, Linc Darner came off the bench to score 12 points, including eight straight in a 16-0 run, for the Boilermakers (18-8, 9-9 Big Ten).

Penn State (7-19, 2-15) led 41-35 with 7:03 to play before Darner went to work. Penn State didn't score again until De-Ron Hayes hit a jumper from the top of the key with 1:01 remaining, making the score 51-43.



SHOOTING STARS — The Kings' Wayne Gretzky and the Penguins' Mario Lemieux, in the National Hockey Association's biggest stars, faced off for the first time this season, figuring in all but one goal in the Penguins' 4-3 overtime victory. Lemieux, back after a two-month layoff for cancer treatment, scored a goal and had three assists, while Gretzky had a goal and an assist.

Grand Prix Déjà Vu In Prost-Senna Duel Rivalry Renewed at Season Opener

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Alain Prost of France and Ayrton Senna of Brazil, longtime rivals who both have something to prove this year, posted the top qualifying times Friday for the South African Grand Prix, the opening race on the 1993 Formula One circuit.

Prost, who sat out last season after being dropped by Ferrari in 1991, did not appear the least bit rusty as he clocked the day's quickest lap of 1 minute, 16.904 seconds in his Williams Renault on the 4.26-kilometer (2.64-mile) Kyalami track just north of Johannesburg.

"I am quite happy with what we have achieved today," said Prost, 38. "Perhaps I held back a little."

He described the track as "very slippery and quite difficult."

Senna, who won the 1991 Formula One title but finished a disappointing fourth last year, was close on Prost's heels, at 1:17.152 in his new McLaren.

With the reigning Formula One champion, Nigel Mansell, racing on the Indy car circuit in the United States, Prost and Senna, both three-time champions, are favorites this season.

But both drivers have been embroiled in off-the-track difficulties. Prost faces possible suspension on March 18 for publicly criticizing the sport's world governing body, FISA.

Senna, meanwhile, had expressed dissatisfaction with his McLaren car last year and it appeared he might not race this season.

He was not named as a driver on the Marlboro McLaren team until Monday. At a news conference

Thursday, he said he was happy to be back in the McLaren camp, but declined to answer when asked if he would be competing in all 16 Formula One events this season.

Michael Schumacher, the 24-year-old rising German star who drives for Camel Benetton Ford, had Friday's third fastest time (1:17.507), while Damon Hill, Prost's teammate on the Canon Williams squad, was fourth (1:17.732). Hill is son of the late world champion driver Graham Hill.

He was among a half-dozen drivers who spun out during the 45-minute afternoon qualifying session. It appeared the drivers were having difficulty adjusting to the slippery track and the narrower tires mandated this year by FISA.

Jean Alesi, a Frenchman whose Ferrari has had considerable trouble in testing sessions, was a strong fifth (1:18.775).

Michael Andretti of the United States, in his first year as a Formula One driver, produced a highly creditable sixth-place qualifying time (1:18.905) for Marlboro McLaren.

Andretti's father, Mario, won his first Grand Prix at Kyalami in 1971, but the younger Andretti said he's still learning the feel of Formula One racing after years on the U.S. Indy car circuit.

Another qualifying session is set for Saturday.

Several drivers said they were still uncertain about the consistency of their cars, and the race Sunday is likely to be contested in temperatures of close 30 degrees Celsius (86 degrees Fahrenheit). Also, Johannesburg's altitude of almost 1,900 meters (6,000 feet) cuts the power of the cars considerably.

SIDELINES

Egypt Decries World Cup Replay

CAIRO (AP) — Egyptian soccer officials on Friday decried as unjust and unfair a FIFA decision to annul a 2-1 victory over Zimbabwe and order a replay of the Feb. 28 match that sent Egypt into the second round of World Cup qualifying.

Earlier in the day, soccer's world body ordered a new match to be played in France on March 28 because of fan misbehavior in the crowd of about 120,000 in Cairo. Essam Abdel-Moneim, vice president of the Egyptian federation, said his association would comply with the order but request a postponement of at least a week because the date was three days after Ramadan, a three-day feast that ends the Islamic fasting month of Ramadan. Most Egyptian players are Muslims.

FIFA's decision, announced at the World Youth Championship in Sydney, was at least partly based on the referee's report, which said he had had to interrupt the match during the first half because a linesman was being pelted with stones.

"Even if we admit the Egyptian crowd threw stones, I think the penalty is exaggerated," he said. "The most we expected was a fine or transfer of World Cup matches to venues outside Egypt. I cannot find a reason for this harsh decision."

Women Boycott Downhill Practice

HAFJELL, Norway — Top women skiers boycotted training on Friday for the World Cup downhill on the Olympic track, calling the slope too gentle.

Twelve of the 15 top-ranked downhillers watched their practice for Saturday's event from the stands. They said courses like the Hafjell downhill, planned for the 1994 Lillehammer Games, were not demanding enough.

"This is a flat course, where luck takes over and talent and training don't count so much," said the Olympic downhill champion, Kerri Lee-Gartner of Canada. No boycotts were planned for the weekend's races: the downhill on Saturday, a slalom on Sunday and a giant slalom on Monday.

Anne Quits World Equestrian Post

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuters) — Britain's Princess Anne formally announced on Friday that she would resign as president of the International Equestrian Federation when her mandate expires early next year.

"The decision was personal and was taken some time ago," said the princess, who was married for the second time in December. "The role of the president has changed somewhat in the last years."

The princess took over the post from her father, Prince Philip, more than seven years ago. The election for the new president will be held at the end of the year, said officials of the federation, which was holding a general assembly meeting in Rio.

Skier Ortlieb Vows Suit Over Injury

VIENNA (Reuters) — Patrick Ortlieb of Austria, the Olympic downhill champion, has threatened to sue the International Ski Federation over an injury he suffered in a World Cup downhill earlier this month, the Austrian news agency Austria Presse-Agentur reported Friday.

Ortlieb, 25, injured his knee after running into a hole during a race on the downhill course in Aspen, Colorado, and may not be able to compete any more this season. He claimed that federation officials had failed to ensure that the course was fit for racing.

"Your federation is responsible for all results of the injury to my client from this accident because your organs negligently failed to carry out their duties," said a letter from Ortlieb's lawyer to the federation, quoted by the news agency. The report also quoted the federation's chief, Gian-Franco Kasper, as rejecting responsibility for Ortlieb's accident.

For the Record

Joelmas, 31, the former Brazilian international soccer star who shot to worldwide fame by scoring two spectacular goals at the 1986 World Cup, was charged with cocaine possession and resisting arrest on Thursday in Rio de Janeiro.

Australia named doubles champions Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodford, along with Richard Fromberg, Wally Masur, Jamie Morgan, Sandon Stolle and Jason Stoltenberg on Friday to a preliminary squad that will face the United States in the first round of the Davis Cup on March 26-28 in Melbourne.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	40	18	.690	
New Jersey	35	25	.583	5 1/2
Boston	32	28	.538	7 1/2
Orlando	29	28	.509	10 1/2
Miami	25	33	.431	15
Philadelphia	20	38	.345	20
Washington	14	42	.250	24

Major College Scores

Midwest		Southwest		Big East	
Purdue 57, Penn St. 47	Arizona 87, Southern Cal 76	Arizona 87, Southern Cal 76	Arizona 87, Southern Cal 76	Arizona 87, Southern Cal 76	Arizona 87, Southern Cal 76
Arizona 87, Southern Cal 76	Arizona 87, Southern Cal 76	Arizona 87, Southern Cal 76	Arizona 87, Southern Cal 76	Arizona 87, Southern Cal 76	Arizona 87, Southern Cal 76

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

Wales Conference				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Pittsburgh	41	21	4	86
Washington	31	27	7	69
NY Rangers	31	26	11	68
New Jersey	23	27	4	51
NY Islanders	22	29	4	48
Philadelphia	25	32	11	60

BASEBALL

National League		American League	
Florida 7, Cincinnati 1	Kansas City 4, Cleveland 3	Texas 5, Boston 2	Montreal 4, N.Y. Mets 3
Texas 5, Boston 2	Montreal 4, N.Y. Mets 3	Houston 1, Detroit 0	Los Angeles 5, Atlanta 4

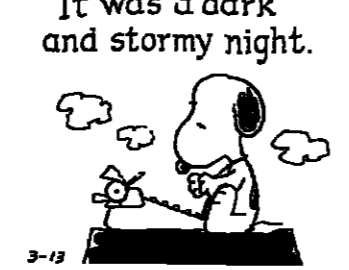
CRICKET

Third Test	
New Zealand vs. Australia	First Day
Australia led 108-9	Play abandoned because of rain.

DENNIS THE MENACE



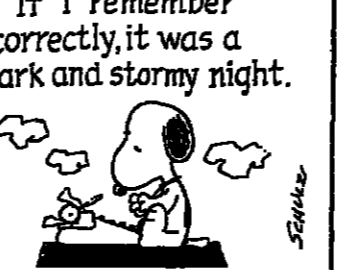
PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



BLONDIE



REX MORGAN



JUMBLE

WHAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumble words into their original words. Use the letters in the boxes to help you.

ROLGY
LUTEL
SAUNAE
PHARME

Print answer here: _____

BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



GARFIELD



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SPORTS ATHLETICS

Kerrigan Leads Bailul And Bonaly Into Finale

Reuters — Nancy Kerrigan of the United States scooped at suggestions that her skating was subpar this season after a brilliant victory on Friday in the women's technical program at the World Figure Skating Championships...



Gary Sheffield of the San Diego Padres got past the Milwaukee catcher Tim Lincecum's attempt to score in the first inning. But the Brewers won, 12-11.

For Valenzuela, a Scoreless Return With Orioles

Fernando is back, and Kevin Mitchell may be back among the injured. Making his first appearance in a major league uniform since 1991, Fernando Valenzuela pitched two scoreless innings against Toronto...

pen it was really hard to believe I was back. It meant a lot. I have the confidence that I can make it, but this gives me more...

lowed four runs in three innings against Texas but wasn't too concerned. "I felt pretty good," Clemens said after the Boston Red Sox lost to the Rangers...

spring as the Twins beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 8-3. He allowed two hits in three scoreless innings struck out one and walked one.

The leading five women performed the difficult triple lutz-double toe loop jump combination perfectly...

Around the World in 110 Days for French Sailor

By Christopher Clarey Special to the Herald Tribune — LES SABLE D'OLONNE, France — We are increasingly drawn to impress, we global villagers. Our earth-born frontiers have inexorably given way...

welcome like this feels wonderful," said Gauthier, the youngest of the 14 men who started the race from here on Nov. 22. "I don't know if I can explain what it means to spend 110 days alone and then have all of these people come for you..."

recovered, was on his way to compete in the Vendée Globe. "The hardest part of the trip was learning that two of our friends were gone," Gauthier said...

Record-Holder In Hurdles Is Linked to Drugs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches — TORONTO — Lyudmila Narozhniko of Russia, the world 60-meter-hurdles record-holder, has been withdrawn from the world indoor athletics championships here after a positive doping test in France...

Asked to comment, Pearce said the IAAF could not and would not confirm any doping test until a second sample was tested and the results confirmed to the athlete's federation and the athlete.

Asked to comment, Pearce said the IAAF could not and would not confirm any doping test until a second sample was tested and the results confirmed to the athlete's federation and the athlete.

Russians Test Their Luck In an Olympic Lottery

NEW YORK — When it comes over with the breakup of the Soviet Union that Russian athletes would no longer be able to fall back on governmental support, some innovative ideas were required to generate funds...

LEGAL NOTICES, ANNOUNCEMENTS, FRIENDSHIPS

ANNOUNCEMENTS, BOOK PUBLISHER, INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL COVERAGE

ANNOUNCEMENTS, REAL ESTATE IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, FRENCH RIVIERA AND MONACO

MOVING, COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES, BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, EMPLOYMENT

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FRIENDSHIPS, EDITH BRIGITTA FAHRENKROG

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ARTS, GERMAN INVESTMENT GROUP

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, CHARMING BLONDE GERMAN BEAUTY, DIRECTOR OF WORLDWIDE COMPANIES

NANNIES AND DOMESTICS, MONROE NANNIES INTERNATIONAL

MOVING, COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES, BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, EMPLOYMENT

ARTS, TUSCANY, NEAR CORTONA, HERALD TRIBUNE WORLD YOUTH FORUM

DAVE BARRY

The Best Dressed Poll

MIAMI — Recently I had the honor of being asked to vote in the International Best Dressed Poll. According to the information accompanying the official ballot, this is a worldwide poll of 1,000 "fashion professionals, journalists and others with the daily opportunity to see fashion at its best."

I was very proud to be asked to vote, although I should note that I was not, technically, asked by the Best Dressed Poll Committee. I was asked by Ellie Brecher, who received a ballot because she used to cover fashion for the Miami Herald. She gave me her ballot because she was busy trying to get somebody to adopt an extra dog she had acquired.

Ellie collects stray animals. One time she collected a chicken, named Chuck E. Chicken, which she found wandering around as a baby (I mean the chicken was a baby).

Speaking of dogs, Ellie also had acquired a stray one, a Dalmatian.

U.S. Arts Grants

WASHINGTON — A New York circus, a New Hampshire artist colony and a women's philanthropic in San Francisco were among the winners when the National Endowment for the Arts awarded 60 challenge grants to arts institutions in 22 states.

Also included with the ballot was a list of people who have been inducted into the International Best Dressed List Hall of Fame, including Ronald Reagan, Mrs. Henry Kissinger, Queen Elizabeth II and Bianca Jagger.

Me, I'd never have a house chicken. I'd be afraid that some night, while I was sleeping, the chicken, fed up with being stepped on, would hop onto the bed and peck my eyeballs out.

Couch Talk: Neurotic View of Italy Scandals

By Ken Shulman

ROME — Many of his former patients have the same recurring nightmare: there is an ominous knock on their office door; they experience a maddening inability to turn the handle; suddenly, the door bursts open to reveal a uniformed policeman with an arrest warrant in one hand and a pair of handcuffs in the other.

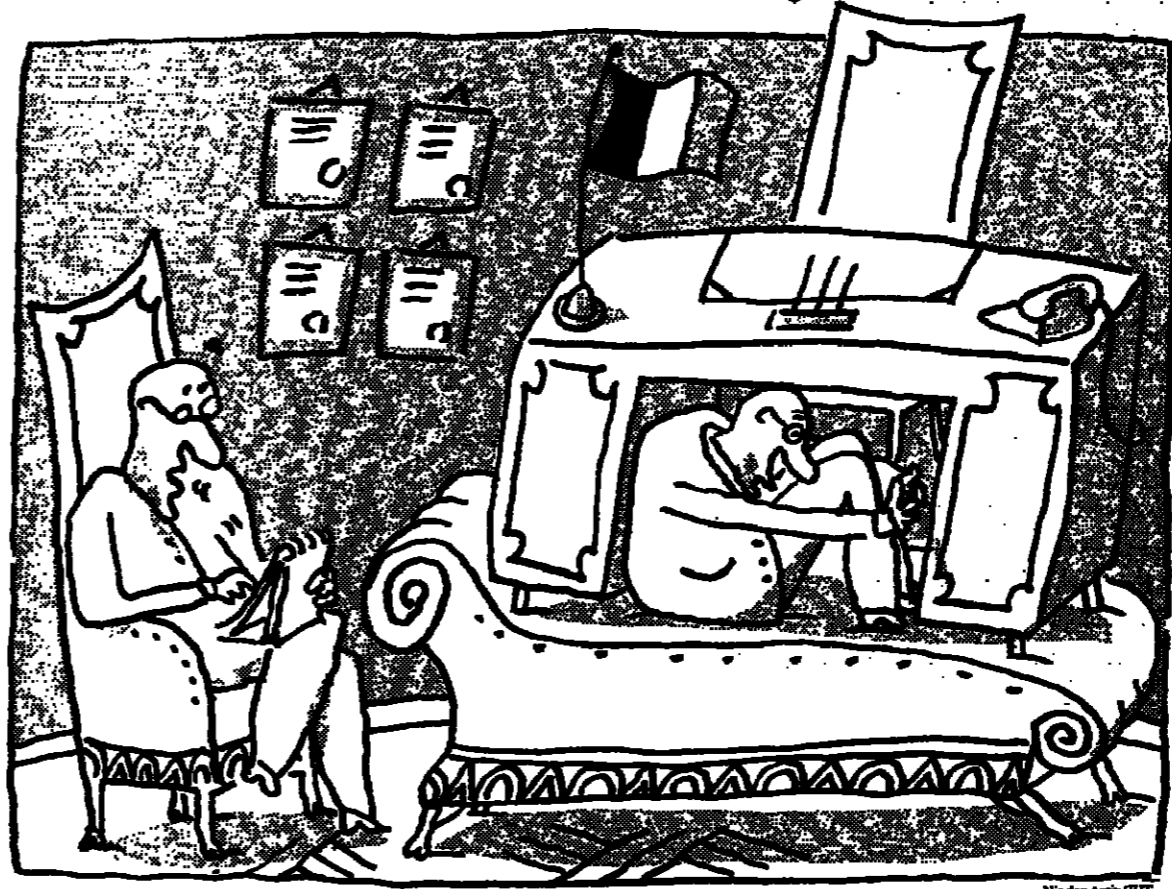
"You have to understand that most of these men have lived entirely sheltered lives," says Dr. Piero Rocchini, the Rome-based psychiatrist and psychoanalyst who has treated more than 200 deputies in the Italian parliament over the past 10 years.

"Until the current scandal, the political parties took care of everything for their politicians. The deputies didn't even have to face their own electorate. It was a system of power entirely detached from the people they were governing. Now, with the collapse of the party system, and with the very real possibility of arrest, these men have been thrust into a very harsh reality. And most of them are wholly unprepared. They have no idea of how to exist in a competitive environment."

In his new book "Le Nevrosi del Potere" ("The Neuroses of Power"), Rocchini traces his charges' decline from absolute power to absolute beginners. Without naming names, Rocchini outlines the well-entrenched abuses of power that conducted his patients into a very real sense of insulated invulnerability, and discusses the recent reforms that have stripped these defenses bare.

The profile he traces of the Italian political class is anything but flattering. Drawing on his experiences in therapy with Italian parliamentary deputies, and on a survey of politicians — a survey whose results are published in the book — Rocchini asserts that most Italian politicians elected to go into politics to escape from a sense of failure and frustration in their lives. Glorified by their title "Onorevole" ("Honorable"), and shielded from both responsibility and decision-making by the political party of their choice, these parliamentary deputies sank into a muffled, cushioned world full of privilege, respect, and of a seeming omnipotence.

Until a recent reform, the Italian electoral system afforded the parties a dangerous level of control over elections. Instead of appealing to the electorate, the parliamentary candidate directed his energies into appeasing his fellow party members. According to Rocchini's analysis, the party functioned as a massive mother to its protégés, a possessive and suffocating mother that provided a sense of belonging and prestige, but stifled any manifestation of initiative or independence. Loyalty to



one's party was the ultimate and only criterion.

"My mother's protection ended at our front door when I was a child," says one of Rocchini's former patients in a therapeutic dialogue appearing in the book. "With the party, the protection is everywhere."

In the end, the phenomenon of the "mother-party" led to a government that existed solely to satisfy its own desires. "As with every suffocating mother, the only possibility left to the child is to eat," writes Rocchini, admitting that the psychoanalytical metaphor may be in slightly bad taste in the context of the current "Tangentopoli" kickback scandals.

Rocchini supplies an interesting list of the neuroses endemic to the typical Italian parliamentary deputy: narcissism, in which the deputy perceives the state as a toy to be used exclusively for his own pleasure; infantile omnipotence, where deputies live in a realm of pure desire uncontaminated by the obstacles usually encountered in satisfying those desires; a sense of guilt that accompanies the horrifying thought of loss of status and power; and a resis-

tance to change coupled with a capacity to adapt that tends to be highly developed in deputies whose only interest is to remain in power.

Given the revolutionary climate fomented by Milan Justice Antonio Di Pietro's "mani pulite" ("clean hands") investigation into political corruption, the recurring nightmare of the policeman at the door is often justified. More than one-fifth of the 630 deputies in Italy's lower house have been served with notices that they are under investigation. For the first time in its history, Italy's entire political class is on trial, not just for its crimes but to justify its existence. For Rocchini, the fall from party paradise into the very real world of dishonor and possible imprisonment has created a "Di Pietro" syndrome among politicians, a syndrome characterized by deep depression in some deputies, and an aggressive, hostile, and unrealistic denial in others.

A pioneer in the still-fledgling field of political psychology, the 42-year-old Rocchini had been hired by the parliamentary health service in 1983 following his publi-

cation of several articles on the subject. Afforded the masking title of Clinical Psychological Consultant, Rocchini's contract was terminated last April after his existence as the parliament's shrink was published in the Italian press.

Those looking for scandal and revealing couch-talk in "Le Nevrosi del Potere" will undoubtedly be disappointed. Rocchini is scrupulous in protecting the identities of the former patients he describes in the text, currently being translated for English and Spanish editions. And despite his overwhelmingly negative portrayal of Italian politics and politicians, Rocchini claims to be on excellent terms with nearly all of the deputies he treated.

"Italy can be viewed as a sort of laboratory to demonstrate the dangers of a certain brand of political degeneration," he says. "And most of my former patients agree that it is time to sound the alarm."

Ken Shulman is an American writer based in Italy.

PEOPLE

Louis Malle to Head Cannes Film Festival

The French director Louis Malle will head the jury of the 46th Cannes Film Festival, which runs from May 13 to 24. The actor Gérard Depardieu was president of last year's festival. Although most of Malle's films have been shot in French, his current box-office hit "Damage," the story of a British politician who shares his son's mistress, was filmed in English.

Lillian Gish's friends gathered to say farewell to the last of the great silent movie stars. The mourners — nearly 700 people — attended her memorial service under the vaulting Romanesque spaces of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church in Manhattan, where she had worshipped for decades. She died at 99 on Feb. 27.

Higher education in Japan: Masako Owada has begun what may be her most valuable schooling yet — a crash course on how to be a princess. Owada, who is to wed Crown Prince Naruhiko, 33, later this spring, arrived at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo bright and early to begin her "princess education." The 25-year-old princess-to-be will spend four mornings each week for the next month and a half studying eight topics ranging from constitutional law to classical poetry.

Queen Elizabeth II's husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, began a two-week Caribbean cruise aboard the royal yacht Britannia amid protests from some members of Parliament that he was junketing in the sun at public expense. Buckingham Palace insisted the duke's seven-island tour was all work, with a busy schedule ranging from a cricket match on Montserrat to meeting fishermen on Anguilla.

A concert in Sydney by Elton John helped raise \$1.03 million for AIDS research. The sellout performance for 12,500 fans was telecast as part of a national fund-raiser for the AIDS Trust of Australia.

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